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SECTION V.

Dr. M. Friedmann (Mannheim) considered the problem of the development of judgments in primitive peoples.

Dr. H. Gutzmann (Berlin) discussed the relation between the speech of the savage and the child's speech. He showed that the child's learning to speak was an exact parallel to the development of speech among primitive peoples.

Dr. A. Marro (Turin) spoke of the psychoses of puberty. He divided these into three classes: (1) Psychosis of first reflection; (2) Psychosis, presenting the character of *hébéphrénie*, and (3) psychosis from organic, either congenital or acquired, causes.

J. Friedrich (Würzburg) described some experiments to determine the effect of continued work and of work with occasional periods of recreation on the accuracy of the work of school children.

J. W. David (Warschaw, Russia) announced some results on the development of school children.

S. I. Franz and Dr. H. Griffing (New York) communicated some results on the conditions of fatigue in reading. The experiments were to determine what kind of type, paper and illumination were least fatiguing to the eye. The most important condition was found to be large type, but for the most economical use of the eyes good paper and good illumination are necessary.

M. Vaschide and G. S. Ferrari (San Maurizio) reported the results of some experiments on the memory for lines. Lines of from 2 to 40 mm. long were used and it was found that the shortest ones were more accurately reproduced. Distraction, strange to say, favored the memory, the best results being obtained under these conditions. Alcohol had a varying effect, causing the smaller lines to appear greater and the larger ones smaller.

Dr. J. Cohn (Berlin) gave the results of

experiments on individual memory differences. The acoustic type of people were found to be better memorizers than the others, but this may be due to the fact that the experiments were more favorable to them than to other types.

Dr. A. de Jong (The Hague) discussed the value of hypnotism and suggestion as educational helps, and concluded that the use of hypnotic suggestion would be of great use to teachers, particularly for cases of perverse character, etc.

During the Congress there was a demonstration of Röntgen rays, showing the beating of the heart, by Dr. M. Boy, of Berlin; a demonstration of psychological apparatus by Dr. Schumann, of Berlin, and by a number of German mechanicians.

Finally, any general account of the Congress would seem incomplete without a word of commendation for the General Secretary, Dr. Frhr. von Schrenk-Notzing, to whose energy and work much of the success of the general gatherings is due.

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

THE PRINCETON SESQUICENTENNIAL.

THERE are probably no other institutions so enduring as those devoted to the advancement of education and learning. Governments come and go, while universities maintain their continuity. The College at Princeton has a long and honorable history and it was fitting that the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation should have been celebrated with unusual magnificence. Our readers are already fully informed of the nature of the ceremonies by the detailed accounts published in the daily papers. It is, however, fitting that we should record in this JOURNAL the events of scientific significance.

Dignity was given to the celebration by a series of lectures during the preceding week. As we have already noted, the

sciences were admirably represented; mathematics by Prof. Felix Klein, of Göttingen; physics by Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, and zoology by Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht, of Utrecht. Lectures in philology, literature and philosophy, were given by Prof. Karl Brugmann, of Leipzig; Prof. Edward Dowden, of Dublin, and Prof. Andrew Seth, of Edinburgh. Many American men of science and scholars were present at Princeton during the week to attend the lectures and the meeting of the American Mathematical Society on Saturday.

The ceremonies last week extended over three days. On Tuesday morning the President of the University, Dr. Patton, preached a special sermon, and in the afternoon official receptions were given to the delegates. On Wednesday Prof. Woodrow Wilson made an oration choosing as his theme 'Princeton in the National Service,' and Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke read a poem entitled 'The Builders.' On Thursday President Patton made the formal announcement of the change in the institution's title from *The College of New Jersey* to *Princeton University*, and announced the gifts that had been contributed in honor of the Sesquicentennial. These amount to more than \$1,300,000. The two largest sums, \$600,000 for the library building and \$250,000 for a purpose not yet announced, were given by donors whose names are still withheld. The library building is already in course of erection and will be one of the finest university buildings in America. Several fellowships have also been founded, and it is expected that the graduate departments will be otherwise enlarged.

President Cleveland made an address in which he dwelt on the importance of the universities and of educated men in their relation to the national life.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on 36 of the delegates, including the Presidents of Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Penn-

sylvania and other universities and the following men of science:

A. A. W. Hubrecht, professor of zoology in the University of Utrecht, Utrecht, Holland.

Felix Klein, professor of mathematics in the University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

Henri Moissan, professor of chemistry in the University of Paris, and member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

Edward Baynall Poulton, Hope professor of zoology in the University of Oxford, Oxford, England.

Andrew Seth, professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Joseph John Thomson, Cavendish professor of physics in the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.

J. Willard Gibbs, professor of mathematical physics in Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

George Lincoln Goodale, Fisher professor of natural history and director of the botanical garden in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

George William Hill, President of the American Mathematical Society, West Nyack, N. Y.

Professor Herman von Hilprecht, professor of Assyrian and comparative Semitic philology and curator of Babylonian antiquities in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

William James, professor of psychology in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

George T. Ladd, Clark professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Joseph LeConte, professor of geology and natural history in the University of California, and president of the American Geological Society, Berkeley, California.

John W. Mallet, professor of chemistry in the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Silas Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Simon Newcomb, mathematical astronomer, Nautical Almanac, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Ira Remsen, professor of chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Henry A. Rowland, professor of physics and director of the physical laboratory in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

The degrees of Doctor of Divinity and of Doctor of Letters were also conferred on a number of delegates, and the degree of Doc-

tor of Music on Prof. E. A. MacDowell, of Columbia University. The LL. D. was conferred, *in absentia*, on Lord Kelvin, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and Otto Struve, formerly director of the observatory of Pulkowa, Russia, and a congratulatory cablegram from Lord Kelvin was read.

In the evening a dinner was given to about three hundred guests. There were eight toasts: 'Theology,' responded to by G. P. Fisher; 'Philosophy,' by Andrew Seth; 'Jurisprudence,' by William B. Hornblower; 'Mathematics,' by F. Klein; 'The Physical Sciences,' by Ira Remsen; 'The Natural Sciences,' by A. A. W. Hubrecht; 'History,' by Goldwin Smith, and 'Literature,' by Edward Dowden.

The pagentry of the celebration was carried out with unusual impressiveness. There were processions, concerts and athletic contests, taken part in by hundreds of alumni, students and invited guests. Princeton University may be congratulated on the enthusiasm of its friends as well as on the admirable arrangements which made the celebration notable as an educational, literary and scientific event.

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE BLACK RACE OF SUSA.

ONE of the most interesting questions in the ethnography of ancient Babylonia is the presence there of a black race. They seem to be referred to in various inscriptions of the first and second millenium B. C. as 'black heads;' and some of the human figures carved in relief are negroid, especially those from ancient Susiana.

Many writers, as Conder, Schurtz and de Quatrefages, have maintained that they were the vestiges of a primitive black race which in prehistoric times occupied most of southern Asia.

It has been generally stated that the only

negroid people now west of the Indus are the Brahus, in the Khanate of Celat, whose language allies them to the Dravidas. Dr. Daniloff, however, recently made a communication to the Anthropological Society of St. Petersburg on the ethnography of Persia, in which he mentioned these 'Susians' as still forming an independent group, located among the mountains north of Shiraz. Many of them seek employment at a distance, and they are not rare in Teheran. It would be most interesting to study them carefully, and to obtain the relics of their peculiar language, if it still exists.

THE EARLIEST RELICS OF MAN IN FRANCE.

THE '*Revue Mensuelle*' of the Paris School of Anthropology for September contains a careful article by M. d'Ault du Mesnil on the palæolithic deposits of Abbeville. It is the most exact stratigraphic and palæontologic examination of this celebrated site which has yet appeared, and is the result of several years close study of the excavations.

There can be no doubt but that the oldest and rudest forms of implements date back to a period when the *Elephas antiquus* and *Elephas meridionalis* were abundant in that area. The artificially chipped stones from that ancient layer are large, almond-shaped, and often dressed on one side only. As the deposit is traced upward, the improvement in the artefacts is apparent and their number increases. The primitive forms continue to be present, that is, the tribes did not abandon the older models, but at each epoch new and higher forms and more careful technique appear. The relative age of these deposits can be fixed by the abundant remains of the fauna associated with them.

Whatever doubt may have persisted in the minds of some about the Abbeville relics must disappear after a close reading of this article.